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REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBER STATES AND OTHERS TO UNFPA AND REVENUE PROJECTIONS FOR 2011 AND FUTURE YEARS

Summary

The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008–2013, the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the Fund's overall resource situation while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

In 2010, UNFPA income for regular and co-financing resources was $866.5 million. The breakdown of this total income is $507.7 million in regular resources and $358.8 million in co-financing resources (inclusive of interest and other income). All 2010 financial data used in the present report are provisional and all 2011 data are estimates.

In line with the recommendations of General Assembly resolutions 62/208 and 64/289, UNFPA is steadfast in its belief that a stable base of regular resources is critical to enable UNFPA to support countries in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Furthermore, as underscored in resolutions 62/208 and 64/289, UNFPA recognizes that non-core (co-financing) resources represent an important supplement to the Fund's regular resource base.

The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision on funding commitments to UNFPA. Elements for a decision are provided in the final section of the present report.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2013,[1] the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

2. United Nations General Assembly resolutions 62/208 and 64/289 stress, inter alia, that regular resources are the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. The resolutions also urge countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their voluntary contributions and, if possible, to contribute in the form of multi-year commitments in order to improve the predictability of resources. The resolutions recognize that non-core resources represent an important supplement to regular resources and also recognize the establishment of a number of multi-donor funding mechanisms. Such a trend is also becoming apparent in UNFPA. Meanwhile, UNFPA continues to advocate for the increase of its regular resources, which are the foundation of the Fund's operations, supplemented by various modalities of co-financing funding.

3. As the global financial crisis continues, UNFPA will face challenges in its programme operations in the areas of population and development, reproductive health and rights, and gender equality, as well as regarding the organization's management support capacity. Some donors have already indicated their intentions to scale back their contributions substantially. Based on the most current projection, there will likely be a decline in regular contributions for 2011. Fortunately, some donors have indicated that they will maintain the same level or slightly increase the level of their contributions to regular resources.

4. The evolving economic crisis has direct implications for the attainment of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as for UNFPA-supported programmes. Development needs remain significant. To accelerate the progress in achieving MDG 5 to improve maternal health, including universal access to reproductive health, adequate, consistent and predictable financial resources are needed now more than ever. The slow progress in achieving this goal underscores the need for increased political commitment and greater investments in health systems, in particular reproductive health services. At the same time, UNFPA will need to further prioritize its programme guided by the midterm review of the strategic plan, 2008-2013.

5. The income scenario for the next two years (2012-2013), i.e., the remaining period of the strategic plan, is at present uncertain. Five multi-year agreements for the duration of 2008-2011 for regular resources from five major donors, constituting about 40 per cent of UNFPA projected income for 2011, will end. The predictability of resources is essential to ensuring the sustainability of UNFPA programming, and UNFPA calls on its donors to make financial contributions in the form of multi-year commitments, when legislative and budgetary provisions allow.

[1] Through its decision 2009/16, the Executive Board extended the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2011, to 2013, including the integrated financial resources framework and the UNFPA global and regional programme.

6. The present report contains tables on UNFPA regular and co-financing contributions. Additional data are provided in the annexes. The donor income figures are inclusive of exchange rate gains and losses. The data projected for 2011 in this report are based on information received and commitments and contributions recorded as of 1 March 2011. All 2010 financial data used in this report are provisional and all 2011 data are estimates.

II. REGULAR AND CO-FINANCING RESOURCES

A. Income overview of regular resources

Table 1: UNFPA income, 2007-2010, as of 31 December 2010 and 2011 projected contributions as of 1 March 2011 (in millions of $)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Regular	457.1	469.5	486.4	507.7	444.2
Co-financing	258.2	331.2	275.6	358.8	270.0
Total	715.3	800.7	762.0	866.5	714.2

Note: The data for 2007 to 2010 include contributions, interest and other income. The data for 2011 include only projected contributions and do not include interest and other income. Also, the 2011 co-financing income figure is an estimate as per the strategic plan, and the actual co-financing income is expected to be higher.

7. In table 1, for donors that submitted multi-year commitments in 2010, all revenue has been recognized in 2010 in accordance with the contribution revenue policy, effective 2010. The 2010 data are provisional. Under the new accounting policy, in line with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contribution revenue for commitments for future years received from donors in 2010 in the total amount of $14.6 million for regular resources and $16.7 million for co-financing resources was recognized in 2010.

8. In 2010, UNFPA income for regular and co-financing resources was $866.5 million (table 1). The breakdown of this total income is $507.7 million in regular resources and $358.8 million in co-financing resources. The regular resources income of $507.7 million includes $491.2 million in voluntary contributions, $10.1 million in interest income, and other income of $6.4 million. Compared with 2009, the increase in income for regular resources in 2010 was $21.3 million, or 4.4 per cent. Out of the $491.2 million in contributions, a total of $14.6 million in commitments for future years was recognized as revenue in 2010.

9. The co-financing income of $358.8 million in 2010 includes $357.2 million in contributions, $1.5 million in interest income and $0.1 million in other income. The increase in income for co-financing in 2010 from the 2009 level of $275.6 million was $83.2 million, or 30.2 per cent. Out of the $357.2 million in contributions, a total of $16.7 million for co-financing resources for future years was recognized as revenue in 2010.

10. In accordance with the integrated financial resources framework of the current UNFPA strategic plan, the regular and co-financing resource requirements (for the original period of 2008-2011) amount to $2.6 billion for four years. The annual contributions targets in the strategic plan have proved to be

conservative, and UNFPA has consistently surpassed them. The 2010 strategic plan targets of $450.0 million for regular contributions and $225.0 million for co-financing contributions were surpassed respectively by $41.2 million (9.2 per cent) for regular contributions, which totalled $491.2 million; and by $132.2 million (58.8 per cent) for co-financing contributions, which totalled $357.2 million as of 31 December 2010. Revenue was recognized in 2010 based on the new accounting policy as explained above. in paragraph 7. For the period 2012-2013, the projected income is $460.0 million per annum for regular resources and $270.0 million per annum for co-financing resources as of 1 March 2011.

11. UNFPA regular contributions in 2009 and 2010 were $469.4 million and $491.2 million, respectively, indicating an increase of $21.8 million, i.e., 4.6 per cent in 2010. This was due to a number of increases in regular contributions from major donors (which offset reductions by other donors). According to recent data, reductions of regular contributions for 2011 from the 2010 level have been announced by four of the top donors of the Fund.

12. As of 1 March 2011, the projected regular contribution revenue from donor countries for 2011 is $444.2 million, indicating a decrease of $47.0 million from the 2010 level of $491.2 million, using the March United Nations exchange rate. UNFPA will continue to advocate for the increase in contributions with members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and non-DAC members, including programme countries. In mobilizing resources for its programmes, UNFPA will also continue to reach out to the private sector and foundations.

13. The income overview in table 1 is supplemented by annex 1, which provides detailed information on UNFPA 2010 provisional income as of 31 December 2010, actual commitments and the best estimates of contributions to UNFPA regular resources, and a list of donors for the year 2011, as of 1 March 2011. These contribution commitments include the following: (a) commitments for 2011 only and multi-year commitments for 2011 and future years; (b) commitments for 2011 received during the United Nations pledging conference held on 8 November 2010 in New York; and (c) letters received and verbal indications from governments confirming support to UNFPA for the period 2011 and onwards.

14. The total number of multi-year commitments received in 2010 was 46. Out of the 150 donor governments, eight countries belonging to OECD/DAC and 33 programme countries increased their contributions in national currency terms (for those contributions received in national currency) and US dollar terms (for those contributions received in US dollars). As of 1 March 2011, 60 official commitments for 2011 had been received, of which 29 were multi-year commitments. These are listed in annex 2.

15. In 2010, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, United States of America, Denmark, Finland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Spain and Germany were the Fund's 10 largest donors in US dollar terms to regular resources. Donors that have increased their contributions are listed in table 2.

Table 2: Increases in contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2009-2010) as of 31 December 2010 (in millions)

Major Donors	Pledging Currency	2009	2010	Increases in %
Australia	AUD	6.0	8.0	33.3
Austria	EUR	1.2	1.3	8.3
Belgium	EUR	4.5	5.0	11.1
Canada	CAD	14.9	17.4	16.8
China	USD	1.0	1.1	10.0
Finland	EUR	21.0	25.0	19.0
Italy	EUR	0.5	1.0	100.0
Spain	EUR	14.0	16.0	14.3
United States of America	USD	46.1	51.4	11.5

16. Further details on contributions from the Fund's top 10 donors to regular resources for the past five years are provided in annex 3.

17. Projections for 2011 regular contributions income include indications from the following major donors that have increased or will increase their respective contributions in 2011: Australia, Finland and Sweden. A number of major donors had submitted multi-year commitments that will end in 2011: Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom. Of particular concern is the current volatility of the exchange rates, which may result in a decrease in the US dollar equivalent for contributions which have not yet been received. Table 3 lists the increases in national currency terms in 2011 compared to the 2010 contribution level.

Table 3: Projected increases in local currency contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2010-2011) as of 1 March 2011 (in millions)

Major Donors	Pledging Currency	2010	2011	Increases in %
Australia	AUD	8.0	10.5	31.3
Finland	EUR	25.0	28.5	14.0
Sweden	SEK	423.5	445.5	5.2

B. Overview of co-financing contributions

18. Over the last decade, the co-financing contributions to UNFPA-supported thematic funds, projects and programmes have increased steadily in absolute terms. In the last few years, the proportion of co-financing contributions of total (regular and co-financing contributions) income has remained healthy: 41 per cent in 2008, 37 per cent in 2009 and 42 per cent in 2010. The total for co-financing contributions in 2010 was $357.2 million. This represents an increase of 32.3 per cent over the $270.0 million received in 2009 (see also table 4). Notable increases in co-financing contributions in 2010 from the 2009 level occurred in joint funding mechanisms (17.9 per cent), and the thematic fund for reproductive health

commodity security (31.4 per cent). In the future, UNFPA foresees additional co-financing contributions from donor governments that will play a critically important role in supporting global initiatives and inter-agency partnerships advancing maternal health.

Table 4: Contributions to UNFPA co-financing resources (2009-2010)
as of 1 March 2011 (in millions of $)

Donors	2009	Donors	2010
United Nations inter-organizational transfers*	65.9	United Nations inter-organizational transfers*	93.0
Netherlands	54.0	United Kingdom	69.6
Spain**	29.6	Netherlands	46.0
United Kingdom	23.7	Spain**	24.6
Sweden	9.6	Sweden	15.8
Australia	9.4	Norway	15.8
European Commission	8.9	UNAIDS	14.4
Norway	8.9	United States	10.6
Luxembourg	7.0	Australia	10.4
Others	53.0	Others	57.0
Total***	270.0	Total***	357.2

*Includes joint funding mechanisms – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, including Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF): $10.7 million; joint programmes that follow United Nations Development Group (UNDG) guidelines: $26.3 million; United Nations Human Security Trust Fund: $1.7 million; regular joint programmes: $31.3 million; and bilateral transfers from United Nations entities: $22.9 million.

**Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

***With the inclusion of interest and other income, the total for 2009 is $275.6 million and for 2010 it is $358.8 million.

Co-financing contributions from United Nations inter-organizational transfers

19. Out of the total co-financing contribution of $357.2 million in 2010 (table 4), a total of $93.0 million was received as United Nations inter-organizational transfers compared with $65.9 million in 2009. The breakdown is as follows: UNFPA received co-financing contributions from United Nations joint funding mechanisms in 2010 in the amount of $70.0 million compared to $65.6 million in 2009. This $70.0 million includes $26.3 million from multi-donor trust funds governed by UNDP rules; $10.7 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF); $1.7 million from the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund established by Japan; and $31.3 million for participation in joint programmes. Out of the $31.3 million for participation in joint programmes, $21.4 million was received through United Nations entities and $9.9 million directly from donors when UNFPA was selected as the joint programmes administrative agent.[2] A total of $22.9 million was contributed by United Nations entities. Out of this total amount, $14.2 million was received from UNAIDS; $5.9 million from UNDP; $0.36 million from WHO; and $2.4 million from other United Nations agencies. Joint funding mechanisms are increasing in importance due to the proactive involvement of UNFPA in inter-agency coordination and collaboration in the context of the enhanced United Nations reform process. UNFPA foresees further growth of this type of funding due to the Fund's increased participation in inter-agency partnerships and initiatives.

[2] See also annex 5 regarding donor contributions received by UNFPA in joint programmes where UNFPA is the administrative agent.

Co-financing contributions from programme country governments

20. Co-financing from programme country governments in support of their own country programmes continued to form a solid part of the total income. In 2010, $15.0 million was received compared with $19.5 million in 2009, a decrease of $4.5 million (23.1 per cent). The 2010 contributions were from Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Georgia, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic and Uruguay. In 2009, the five largest contributions were received from Colombia ($5.6 million), Mexico ($5.3 million), Syrian Arab Republic ($1.8 million), Guatemala ($1.4 million) and Nigeria ($1.2 million). Details on the contributions are presented in annex 4 of this report. Although the preferred funding modality is regular resources, UNFPA calls on governments to increase their co-financing contributions as well.

European Commission

21. In 2010, co-financing contributions from the European Commission totalled $14.8 million, including contributions from the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO).

22. In 2010, new European Commission contribution agreements were initiated in support of the AccessRH project, a food facility project in Niger, the Women Deliver Conference, the population census in Bangladesh, a demographic and health survey in Zimbabwe and strengthened linkages between sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and HIV/AIDS programming in Southern Africa. In addition, an agreement was signed with ECHO for support to a joint UNFPA/UNHCR/UNICEF project to strengthen sub-cluster capacity to address gender-based violence in humanitarian contexts.

C. Thematic funding

23. Thematic funds are pooled donor funds aimed at supporting the achievement of results in the framework of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2013. They support the approved programmes in the focus areas of the Fund's work in priority countries with special needs and reinforce a coherent approach to align with national plans and budgets. The predictability of resources in the thematic funds creates a unique opportunity to focus and scale up programming to help meet unmet needs. Thus far, UNFPA has established three thematic funds for: (a) reproductive health commodity security (RHCS); (b) maternal health; and (c) obstetric fistula. Out of the total co-financing contribution of $357.2 million in 2010, funding in the amount of $112.8 million was received for the three thematic funds.

24. Since 2009, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of support to countries and to reduce administrative and transaction costs at all levels – country, regional and global – UNFPA has devoted considerable efforts to programmatically integrate the three thematic funds, while maintaining separate resource mobilization streams. An interdivisional group worked towards an integrated country selection and support process across the thematic funds and ensured coordinated criteria for resource allocation. While being aligned with the extended duration of the strategic plan to 2013, the thematic funds allow for continuous adaptation to changing funding opportunities.

Thematic fund for reproductive health commodity security

25. Since 2007, the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security has been supporting countries to carry out the diverse and multifaceted work needed to improve procurement

and logistics systems and prevent stock-outs of contraceptives and essential drugs and medicines for maternal health. To help countries plan for their own needs and deliver results in the sphere of RHCS, UNFPA developed the Global Programme with substantive inputs from various key partners, including bilateral donors and others within the reproductive health supplies coalition. The approach was specifically designed to replace the intermittent funding cycles of the past (ad hoc responses to avert stock-outs) with a sustainable and integrated approach that improves people's lives down to the community level.

26. With its predictable, flexible, multi-year funding, the Global Programme is catalysing national action and facilitating the mainstreaming of reproductive health commodity security into national health systems, budgets and plans. The programme adheres to the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness with national authorities defining and driving the strategies to improve RHCS. The efforts focus on ensuring the consistent and reliable supply of reproductive health commodities and on enhancing national systems and capacity to forecast, procure and distribute needed supplies.

27. The success of the Global Programme is measured at point of use by beneficiaries. For this reason, and highlighting the strong link to the availability of contraceptives in particular, the outcome indicators against which progress is monitored include contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning. Overall, the programme is producing some impressive results in the 45 target countries, particularly in the so-called "stream one" countries with an important, multifaceted investment. To give an example from only one county, it is estimated that in Niger the contraceptive prevalence rate has risen from 11.7 per cent in 2006 to 16.5 per cent in 2009, to 21 per cent in 2010, according to a national sample survey.

28. To finance this important work, UNFPA has mobilized significant resources: to date, more than $300 million has been committed. These funds have come from a number of partners, including the Governments of France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom in 2010.

29. The Global Programme is making an important contribution to national efforts to help meet the international community's commitment to ensure universal access to reproductive health care by 2015 and to contribute to the achievement of the health-related MDGs 4, 5, and 6. However, even with the generous support from the partners mentioned, the needs in this area, particularly in relation to the increasing SRH needs of adolescents and youth, continue to outstrip the funds available.

30. Co-financing contributions for the Global Programme amounted to $72.5 million in 2009 and $95.3 million in 2010, an increase of $22.8 million as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Co-financing contributions received for the thematic fund for reproductive health commodity security (2009-2010) as of 31 December 2010 (in millions of $)

Donors	2009	Donors	2010
Netherlands	45.8	United Kingdom	54.4
United Kingdom	16.7	Netherlands	39.8
Spain*	7.4	Luxembourg	0.5
Canada	2.0	Spain*	0.4
Luxembourg	0.6	France	0.2
		Private	0.001
	72.5		95.3

*Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

Maternal health thematic fund

31. The maternal health thematic fund (MHTF), which became operational in January 2008, aims at scaling up UNFPA and development partners support to achieve MDG 5 on improving maternal health. In particular, MDG 5 is lagging behind, and with the target year 2015 rapidly approaching, the work to reduce maternal mortality by 75 per cent needs to be accelerated by all partners and programme countries. For UNFPA this is the key priority.

32. At the country level, the MHTF contributes to the large joint effort by the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health and the Health 4+ (H4+) (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and UNAIDS) to accelerate progress towards MDGs 4, 5 and 6. Since 2008, the MHTF has scaled up support to 30 priority countries for maternal health, including for midwifery; and to 42 countries for the Campaign to End Fistula.

33. Working with key partners, UNFPA conducted joint H4+ technical assistance missions in priority countries such as Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia; undertook 14 emergency obstetric and newborn care needs assessments in collaboration with UNICEF and Columbia University's Averting Maternal Death and Disability Program; and, in partnership with the International Confederation of Midwives, scaled up midwifery education and training, associations and regulations in 22 countries. In 2010, the MHTF improved reporting, monitoring and evaluation in countries with support to mobile-health projects for tracking maternal deaths and stock-outs of commodities (Madagascar, Mali), promotion of surveillance and real-time reporting of maternal deaths using the national health information system.

34. A midterm evaluation of the MHTF was launched in 2010 which will inform the future strategy and highlight the contribution of the MHTF in scaling up the UNFPA commitment to reducing maternal mortality and morbidity, in close collaboration with other agencies and national partners.

35. Co-financing contributions received for the MHTF amounted to $14.4 million in 2009 and $14.3 million in 2010 (see table 6).

Table 6: Co-financing contributions received for the maternal health thematic fund, 2009-2010 as of 31 December 2010 (in millions of $)

Donors	2009		2010
Spain*	6.9	Sweden	7.3
Sweden	3.2	Norway	2.5
Netherlands	2.4	Netherlands	2.4
Luxembourg	1.4	Luxembourg	1.5
Austria	0.5	Austria	0.5
Private	0.002	Private	0.1
	14.4		14.3

*Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

Thematic fund for obstetric fistula

36. Over the years, the Campaign to End Fistula has grown significantly in coverage, from 12 countries to 42 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Arab States regions. More than 6,000 fistula repair surgeries have been conducted to date. After a midterm evaluation in 2009, UNFPA developed a new three-year vision with a focus on national programming and sustainability (national task force for fistula), gradual programmatic shift away from familiar fistula camps/campaigns to ongoing holistic fistula services integrated into hospitals, prevention of new fistula in subsequent pregnancies of repaired cases, and appropriate care for inoperable/incurable cases. To improve the knowledge base, UNFPA, in partnership with the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, has embarked on a landmark fistula study to examine post-operative prognosis, improvement in the quality of life, social reintegration and the rehabilitation of fistula patients after surgical repair in treatment centres in six countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania. Also, UNFPA is the secretariat of the campaign and supported the International Obstetric Fistula Working Group during the Women Deliver Conference in 2010 and the third conference of the International Society of Obstetric Fistula Surgeons in Dakar, Senegal. Finally, UNFPA supported the roll-out of an indicator compendium, in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control in the United States, as well as a competency-based training manual for fistula surgeons in collaboration with the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

37. Since 2009, the operations of the fistula fund have been aligned with the maternal health thematic fund to reduce transaction costs and increase sustainability. Fistula programming is fully integrated into the MHTF activities, while leaving the option open to donors for separate funding for the Campaign to End Fistula. In 2010, the Campaign to End Fistula received approximately $3.2 million in direct contributions from a number of partners listed in table 7. This amount of $3.2 million is a decrease of $3.9 million, i.e., 55 per cent, compared with $7.1 million in co-financing contributions for obstetric fistula received in 2009.

38. UNFPA seeks to expand the donor base in line with the new vision and mandate of the campaign in support of national plans and systems for sustainable quality services for fistula prevention, treatment and social rehabilitation.

Table 7: Co-financing contributions received for the Campaign to End Fistula (2009-2010) as of 31 December 2010 (in millions of $)

Donors	2009	Donors	2010
Spain*	3.5	Luxembourg	0.7
Norway	1.7	Spain*	0.7
Luxembourg	0.8	Virgin Unite	0.6
Republic of Korea	0.5	Americans for UNFPA -	
Iceland	0.2	Johnson & Johnson	0.3
Americans for UNFPA	0.1	Norway	0.3
New Zealand	0.1	Americans for UNFPA	0.2
Zonta International	0.1	Canada	0.2
Poland	0.1	Iceland	0.1
Women's Missionary		Zonta International	0.1
Society	0.025	Private (on-line donation)	0.009
Private Contributions	0.003	Individuals	0.002
	7.1		3.2

*Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

D. Contributions to UNFPA for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response

39. In 2010, co-financing resources continued to represent a crucial support to UNFPA efforts to meet its objective to integrate the ICPD Programme of Action into emergency preparedness, humanitarian response, and transition and recovery programmes. In 2010, 88 countries and territories benefited from the co-financing contributions from 19 donors (governments, private sector and United Nations entities). The total amount of co-financing funds that UNFPA received for humanitarian response was approximately $46.5 million, compared with $37.4 million in 2009.

40. Since its inception in 2006, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund has become an important humanitarian funding tool for UNFPA. Funding from CERF has evolved as follows: $1.7 million in 2006; $8.5 million in 2007; $9.3 million in 2008; $8.5 million in 2009; and $10.7 million in 2010.

41. The 2010 contribution in the amount of $10.7 million enabled UNFPA to respond to the needs of 39 countries. Through CERF contributions UNFPA supported, inter alia, the implementation of emergency health interventions for internally displaced populations and refugees, the provision of reproductive health services and commodities, including reproductive health kits for safe deliveries and the management of obstetric complications, and gender-based violence prevention and response. Eighty-six per cent of the funding has gone to health, 10 per cent to protection and 4 per cent to integrated health and protection. The Africa region remains the largest recipient of CERF funding to UNFPA. UNFPA co-leads with UNICEF in the gender-based violence area of responsibility, one of the pillars of the Protection Cluster, and the underfunding of protection in humanitarian situations is a cause for concern.

42. While country programmes received substantial co-financing resources, the institutional core humanitarian response capacity was also strengthened by the financing of projects ranging from the

global advocacy for sexual and reproductive health programmes in crisis situations, gender equity and the prevention of gender-based violence, to the scaling up of HIV/AIDS interventions in emergency settings. UNFPA contributions to global capacity-building included the development of training manuals on reproductive health in humanitarian settings and related training activities, as well as the Fund's work as co-lead on gender-based violence in the Protection Cluster. In addition to funding from CERF, major donors that contributed to the UNFPA emergency preparedness and humanitarian response included Australia, Belgium, ECHO, Norway and the United States.

E. Contributions from the private sector

43. The total amount of co-financing contributions received from the private sector during 2010 was $6.5 million compared with $3.5 million in 2009. Of the 2010 amount, $3.5 million was from foundations, $1.4 million from corporations, $1.0 million from non-governmental organizations/academia, $0.5 million through Americans for UNFPA and $0.02 million from individuals. Although significant growth has been realized year after year, contributions from the private sector continue to represent a very small portion of UNFPA total co-financing contributions (less than 2 per cent of 2010 co-financing contributions).

44. UNFPA is preparing strategic options to consider an expansion of its engagement with the private sector. Historical data and current trends underscore that, although contributions from the private sector are smaller than traditional contributions, transaction costs tend to be much higher. As a part of the midterm review of the UNFPA strategic plan, a full cost/benefit analysis will be conducted to determine the resources that would be required and the potential return from this segment of donors. Foundations also remain a large unrealized source of potential funding, and strategies will be evaluated to better leverage this donor segment.

45. In 2010, at the recommendation of its Executive Committee, UNFPA continued to explore steps to further expand engagement with the private sector, which resulted in a recommendation to form an interdivisional working group. The aim is to streamline global- and country-level outreach to corporate partners to ensure effective coordination; share knowledge and best practice on partnerships among UNFPA country, subregional and regional offices and units at headquarters; and to provide guidance and policy advice in the development of private-sector partnerships.

46. Concrete steps will be taken in 2011 to revise and strengthen the existing due diligence process of UNFPA, including contracting an external firm to screen proposed private-sector partnerships for any reputation risk to UNFPA. The Fund's Resource Mobilization Branch will continue to help build the capacity of the country, regional and subregional offices to engage new private-sector partners and donors by conducting training at UNFPA regional meetings and presenting webinars on this theme to inform staff of UNFPA policies and procedures for working with the private sector. Web-based training will also be held to help build private-sector fund-raising skills at the country level, targeting offices in both middle- and low-income countries, and business and foundation donors.

47. UNFPA will continue to expand its engagement with the office of the United Nations Global Compact to keep informed of trends and policies in the United Nations system's overall practices concerning the private sector. Increased participation and visibility with Global Compact initiatives also serve to attract global-level private-sector partnerships. Finally, in 2011, the Resource Mobilization Branch will lead a process to refine the UNFPA pro bono policy to include hybrid financing models to better govern media and programmatic partnerships as UNFPA continues to expand its relationships with the private sector beyond fund-raising.

III. CONCLUSION

48. In line with the recommendations of General Assembly resolutions 62/208 and 64/289, UNFPA steadfast in its belief that a stable base of regular resources is critical to enable UNFPA to supp countries in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and achieving the MDGs. Regular resour are also essential for maintaining the universality, neutrality and multilateralism that characterize UNF efforts to carry out its mandate as a trusted and valued partner leveraging impact far beyond the mod resources it is able to provide. UNFPA regular resources increased from $486.4 million in 2009 to $50 million in 2010.

49. Co-financing contributions increased from $270.0 million in 2009 to $357.2 million in 2010. stated in General Assembly resolution 62/208, the growth of extra-budgetary funding and of the numb of associated projects carries a risk of increased transaction costs. UNFPA is mindful of this and seeks maintain an even balance between regular and co-financing resources. The proportion of co-financi contributions of total regular and co-financing contributions income remained between 30 to 35 per c until 2007, grew to 41 per cent in 2008, then went down to 37 per cent in 2009 and increased to 42 cent in 2010. In 2010, out of the total $357.2 million in co-financing contributions, the contributions thematic funds totalled $112.8 million (31.6 per cent).

50. UNFPA values its close collaboration with the Executive Board and all Member States a appreciates their commitment, continued cooperation and unwavering support. It is in this spirit t UNFPA appeals to the Fund's donor family to support the multi-year funding format as urged in Gene Assembly resolution 62/208, and as supported in Executive Board decisions 2003/19, 2004/24, 2005/ 2006/12, 2007/13, 2008/10 and 2009/17. Such support is critical in ensuring predictable and sustainal funding to enable UNFPA to plan and deliver its multi-year programmes in support of countries. It notable that 54 countries submitted multi-year pledges in 2009, including six major donors.

51. In view of the current global financial constraints, UNFPA appeals to the Executive Board and members of the donor family of the Fund to maintain their financial support to UNFPA. A predicta cash flow is important for the effective and efficient management of UNFPA operations. It is in t context that UNFPA encourages all Governments, particularly the major donors, regarding the tim submission of their contribution commitments and payment schedules.

52. UNFPA recognizes the importance of widening its political support and financial base. The Fu is strengthening its strategic partnerships with middle-income countries and engaging with non-traditio emerging donors. It is also essential that all programme countries continue to make a volunt contribution to UNFPA and further increase co-financing contributions. Economic growth, together w increasing political support for the ICPD agenda, presents significant opportunities to UNFPA to expa partnerships and resource mobilization in these countries.

IV. ELEMENTS FOR A DECISION

53. The Executive Board may wish to:

(a) *Take* note of the report on contributions by Member States and others to UNF and revenue projections for 2011 and future years (DP/FPA/2011/4);

(b) *Commend* the efforts being made by UNFPA to mobilize additional resources and other forms of support, including from the private sector;

(c) *Emphasize* that regular resources are the bedrock of UNFPA and essential to maintaining the multilateral, neutral and universal nature of its work, and *encourage* UNFPA to further mobilize these resources while also continuing to mobilize supplementary resources for its thematic funds and programmes;

(d) *Encourage* all Member States to increase their core contributions and also *encourage* countries that are in a position to do so to make contributions by the first half of the year and to make multi-year pledges in order to ensure effective programming;

(e) *Encourage* all programme country governments to expand contributions to programmes in their own countries;

(f) *Encourage* all Member States to increase support for Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6 in order to accelerate results and enable the attainment of the targets by 2015;

(g) *Emphasize* that UNFPA needs strong political and increased financial support as well as predictable core funding in order to enhance its assistance to countries to fully integrate the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development into national development strategies and frameworks and achieve the internationally agreed development goals.

Annex 1: UNFPA contributions to regular resources for 2009, 2010 (provisional) and estimates for 2011
(by major donors and geographical regions)
as of 1 March 2011

Countries/Territories	2009 1/ Contributions		2010 1/ Contributions		2011 1/ Contributions/Estimates		Remarks re commitments for future years received in 2010
	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	
Major Donors							
Australia	6,000,000	4,709,576	8,000,000	7,311,852	10,500,000	10,388,205	
Austria	1,250,000	1,656,555	1,300,000	1,826,639	600,000	824,176	
Belgium	4,500,000	6,184,871	5,000,000	6,399,477	4,500,000	6,181,319	
Canada	14,850,000	11,861,022	17,350,000	17,059,980	17,350,000	17,686,035	
China		950,000		1,050,000		1,050,000	
Denmark	230,000,000	39,498,540	205,000,000	37,124,230	205,000,000	37,794,985	
Finland	21,000,000	27,851,459	25,000,000	33,738,192	28,500,000	39,148,352	
France	2,200,000	2,813,299	1,700,000	2,294,197	1,360,000	1,868,132	
Germany	18,000,000	25,340,848	14,800,000	19,498,937	14,200,000	19,505,495	
Ireland	3,000,000	4,219,409	3,000,000	3,663,004	3,000,000	4,120,879	
Italy	500,000	697,350	1,000,000	1,400,560	300,000	412,088	
Japan		30,065,759		25,438,946		25,438,946	
Luxembourg	2,650,000	3,477,690	2,650,000	3,576,248	2,650,000	3,640,110	
Netherlands (the)	62,538,000	80,880,874	54,538,000	73,600,540	41,538,000	57,057,692	
New Zealand	6,000,000	3,459,000	6,000,000	4,423,800		4,573,775	
Norway	332,000,000	48,046,310	332,000,000	54,133,377	332,000,000	57,113,367	
Spain	14,000,000	20,710,059	16,000,000	21,419,009	14,000,000	19,239,769	
Sweden	450,000,000	58,016,008	423,500,000	60,564,947	445,500,000	65,017,513	
Switzerland	14,000,000	12,477,718	28,000,000	29,184,156			Revenue for 2010 and 2011 recognized in 2010. 2/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	22,060,000	34,510,377	20,000,000	30,227,803	20,000,000	32,102,729	
United States of America (the)		46,100,000		51,400,000		40,000,000	
Subtotal		**464,526,724**		**485,335,894**		**443,163,567**	
Africa							
Angola							
Benin		4,000		4,000		4,000	
Botswana				15,678			Revenue for 2010-2013 recognized in 2010.
Burkina Faso		40,372	4,000,000	8,799	4,000,000	8,066	
Burundi		783		781			
Cameroon	20,000,000	45,125	20,000,000	43,997			
Cape Verde		1,181					
Central African Republic (the)		2,500					
Chad		35,000					
Comoros (the)		1,500		2,068			Revenue for 2010-2013 recognized in 2010
Congo (the)	24,000,000	53,941	24,000,000	61,314	25,000,000	52,352	
Côte d'Ivoire		15,000		10,000		10,000	
Equatorial Guinea		41,029		41,029		41,029	
Eritrea		2,000		2,000		2,000	
Ethiopia	30,000	2,380					
Gabon	50,000,000	106,432	5,000,000	11,480			
Gambia (the)		9,473		44,199			Revenue for 2010 -2013 recognized in 2010.
Ghana		12,500		12,500		12,500	
Guinea		1,000		17,425			Revenue for 2010 -2012 recognized in 2010.
Guinea-Bissau		1,000		1,000		1,000	
Kenya		10,000		10,000			
Lesotho	20,900	2,216	22,900	3,053			
Liberia		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Madagascar				2,500			
Malawi		1,000					
Mali	3,000,000	6,543	3,000,000	6,600	3,000,000	6,282	
Mauritania	1,000,000	4,143	3,000,000	3,827	1,000,000	3,457	
Mauritius		2,961		3,226			
Mozambique		2,000					
Namibia		1,000		1,000			
Niger (the)		10,000		5,000		10,000	
Nigeria		31,167		31,167		31,167	
Rwanda				2,500			Revenue for 2010 -2013 recognized in 2010.
Sao Tome and Principe		10,643	175,000,000	8,926			
Senegal	9,000,000	19,629					
Seychelles		2,000					
Sierra Leone	30,000,000	8,000	30,000,000	8,000	30,000,000	7,177	
South Africa	180,000	22,756	190,000	25,467			
Swaziland		16,658		10,000		10,000	
Togo	3,000,000	6,543					

Countries/Territories	2009 1/ Contributions		2010 1/ Contributions		2011 1/ Contributions/Estimates		Remarks re commitments for future years received in 2010
	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	
Uganda		19,746		50,000			Revenue for 2010 -2014 recognized in 2010.
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	6,000,000	5,385	6,000,000	4,038			
Zambia		4,000		4,000			
Zimbabwe	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	-			
Subtotal		**571,636**		**466,574**		**299,830**	
Asia and the Pacific							
Afghanistan				100		500	
Bangladesh		28,008		25,000		25,000	
Bhutan		6,055		5,950			
Cambodia		6,084		4,184		1,000	
Cook Islands (the)	1,500	1,913		1,145		1,145	
Fiji	5,000	2,632	5,000	2,632	8,000	4,372	
India	23,857,400	487,029		495,982		500,000	
Indonesia		72,234		72,715		35,000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		50,000					
Kiribati		705				195	
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)		1,500		500			
Malaysia		215,000		230,000			
Maldives				5,000		5,000	
Marshall Islands (the)		100		3,100			Revenue for 2010-2011 recognized in 2010.
Micronesia (Federated States of)		1,000		3,000			Revenue for 2010-2012 recognized in 2010.
Mongolia		4,000		4,000		4,000	
Myanmar	200,000	198		235	200,000	222	
Nepal			400,000	5,435			
Niue	1,102	565					
Pakistan	40,000,000	491,280		549,031			
Palau				500			
Papua New Guinea	10,000	4,082	10,000	3,891	10,000	4,016	
Philippines (the)	2,700,000	53,895	3,000,000	55,093			
Republic of Korea (the)		100,000		85,565		100,000	
Samoa		3,000		3,000		3,000	
Singapore		5,000		5,000		5,000	
Solomon Islands		1,000		1,000		1,000	
Sri Lanka		18,000		18,000			
Thailand		96,000		96,000		96,000	
Timor-Leste				3,050			
Tonga		100		200		100	
Tuvalu		3,000		3,000		3,000	
Vanuatu	100,000	892		5,243			Revenue for 2010 -2014 recognized in 2010.
Viet Nam		4,256		4,256			
Subtotal		**1,567,998**		**1,591,767**		**788,580**	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia							
Albania							
Armenia		1,500		1,500			
Azerbaijan	3,000	3,733		5,000			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2,000					
Bulgaria		2,500					
Croatia		24,000		25,000			
Cyprus		7,698		5,240			
Estonia	44,726	57,938	25,564	73,324			Revenue for 2010-2011 recognized in 2010.
Georgia		2,500		2,500			
Hungary		30,000		40,000			
Kazakhstan		350,000		50,000			
Kyrgyzstan		1,313					
Montenegro				300			
Republic of Moldova		200					
Romania	30,912	10,443	33,899	10,651			
Russian Federation (the)		300,000		300,000			
Serbia		1,000		-			
Slovakia			10,000	14,430			
Slovenia		21,688		43,011			
Tajikistan		200	900	205			
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		2,500		2,500		2,500	
Turkey		150,000		150,000			
Ukraine		1,000		1,000			
Uzbekistan		701		662		1,211	
Subtotal		**979,914**		**725,323**		**3,711**	

Countries/Territories	2009 1/ Contributions		2010 1/ Contributions		2011 1/ Contributions/Estimates		Remarks re commitments for future years received in 2010
	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	
Western Europe and other States							
Andorra		29,069		30,569			
Greece		8,000		10,000			
Iceland		200,000		100,000			
Israel		10,000		20,000			
Liechtenstein	25,000	24,062		23,789			
Malta		1,000					
Monaco				20,035		20,035	
Portugal		200,000	250,000	360,750			
Subtotal		**472,161**		**985,163**		**20,035**	
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Antigua and Barbuda		1,000		1,000			
Argentina		500		2,000		2,500	
Bahamas (the)		1,000		1,000		1,000	
Barbados		5,000		5,000			
Belize	5,000	2,500		2,500			
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		100		94			
Brazil		20,000		50,000			
Chile		5,000		5,000			
Colombia		30,000		50,000			
Costa Rica		5,747		5,529			
Cuba		5,000		5,000			
Dominica		463		926			
Dominican Republic (the)		30,000		30,000			
Ecuador		2,000		2,000			
El Salvador		1,000		-			
Grenada		100		100			
Guatemala		5,000		5,000			
Guyana		500		500		500	
Haiti		10,000		10,000			
Honduras	64,000	3,386		3,388			
Jamaica		1,000		1,000			
Mexico	1,310,300	99,718	1,015,872	79,241			
Nicaragua		4,000		2,000			
Panama		10,000		10,000			
Paraguay		500		1,068			
Saint Kitts and Nevis		1,500					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		200					
Suriname		2,000		2,000			
Trinidad and Tobago		5,000		5,000			
Uruguay		5,000		3,000		5,000	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		10,000					
Subtotal		**267,214**		**282,346**		**9,000**	
Arab States							
Algeria		10,000		10,000			
Djibouti						3,000	
Egypt	620,000	114,962	650,000	118,397			
Iraq		50,000					
Jordan		50,000	35,450	50,071			
Kuwait		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Lebanon		2,000					
Morocco		10,000		10,000			
Occupied Palestinian Territory				1,000			
Oman				40,000			Revenue for 2010 -2013 recognized in 2010.
Qatar		30,000		30,000			
Saudi Arabia		500,000		500,000			
Sudan (the)		28,940					
Syrian Arab Republic		11,005		11,341			
Tunisia		18,518		18,518			
United Arab Emirates (the)						10,000	
Yemen		23,000		25,000		3,000	
Subtotal		**858,425**		**824,327**		**26,000**	

Countries/Territories	2009 1/ Contributions		2010 1/ Contributions		2011 1/ Contributions/Estimates		Remarks re commitments for future years received in 2010
	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	
Adjustment prior years exchange rates		842		(52,483)			
Total Countries/Territories Pledges and Contributions		466,336,434		488,837,911		444,219,893	
Private Contributions		100,676		95,900 102,381			
Subtotal				198,281			
Government Local Office Costs and Other				1,150,538			
Total Contributions - NET		466,436,109		491,186,730		-	
Interest Income		10,850,791		10,126,374			
Other Income		6,345,480		6,397,684			
Total		16,996,271		16,524,059			
GRAND TOTAL		466,432,371		507,710,789		444,219,893	

1/ Data for 2009, 2010 and 2011 are inclusive of the gains and losses incurred on foreign exchange. Data for 2011 are still subject to changes.
2/ Switzerland: Revenue for multi-year commitment for 2010: CHF14 million and 2011: CHF14 million was recognized in 2010.

Annex 2: Donors that submitted multi-year pledges to UNFPA regular resources by year, 2009 to 2011 (as of 1 March 2011)

Geographical Region	2009	2010	2011
Africa	Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Congo (the) Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Gabon Ghana Lesotho Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger (the) Nigeria Sierra Leone South Africa Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe	Benin Botswana Comoros Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Gambia Ghana Guinea Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger (the) Nigeria Rwanda Sierra Leone Swaziland Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	Benin Comoros Côte d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of Congo (the) Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Niger (the) Nigeria Rwanda Sierra Leone Swaziland Uganda
Total	20	19	18
Arab States	Egypt Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Yemen	Oman Syrian Arab Republic Yemen	
Total	4	3	
Asia and the Pacific	Fiji Malaysia Marshall Islands Mongolia New Zealand Philippines (the) Solomon Islands Sri Lanka Tonga Tuvalu	Australia Cook Islands (the) Fiji Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of) Papua New Guinea Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Australia Cook Islands (the) Fiji Maldives Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of) Papua New Guinea Tonga Vanuatu
Total	10	9	9
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Kazakhstan the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Ukraine	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Ukraine	
Total	3	2	

Geographical Region	2009	2010	2011
Latin America and the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Barbados Belize Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Ecuador Grenada Guatemala Guyana Haiti Suriname Uruguay	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Bahamas Guyana Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay	Argentina Bahamas
Total	12	6	2
Western Europe	Belgium Ireland Netherlands (the) Norway United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	Belgium Estonia Ireland Netherlands (the) Norway Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	
Total	5	7	
Total number of donors that contributed in the multi-year funding format	54	46	29

Annex 3: Top 10 major donors to UNFPA regular resources for the period 2006 to 2010
(In millions of $)

	Ranking									
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2006	Netherlands (the) $75.2	Sweden $65.2	Norway $40.8	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) $37.7	Japan $33.4	Denmark $31.0	Germany $19.5	Finland $17.2	Canada $12.7	Switzerland $10.0
2007	Netherlands (the) $80.0	Sweden $60.7	Norway $58.7	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) $40.3	Japan $33.3	Denmark $32.6	Germany $25.3	Finland $20.6	Spain $13.9	Canada $12.8
2008	Netherlands (the) $75.7	Sweden $60.9	Denmark $48.0	Norway $47.6	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) $30.7	Japan $29.7	Germany $26.7	Finland $24.2	Spain $18.1	Canada $14.6
2009	Netherlands (the) $80.9	Sweden $59.0	Norway $48.0	United States of America $46.1	Denmark $39.5	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) $34.5	Japan $30.1	Finland $27.9	Germany $25.3	Spain $20.7
2010	Netherlands (the) $73.6	Sweden $60.6	Norway $54.1	United States of America $51.4	Denmark $37.1	Finland $33.7	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) $30.2	Japan $25.4	Spain $21.4	Germany $19.5

Annex 4: Co-financing contributions from programme countries in support for their own country programmes ($)

	Programme Countries	up to 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	Total**
1	Algeria	308,709	152,505					461,214
2	Bahrain			60,000				60,000
3	Belize					48,997		48,997
4	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10,000						10,000
5	Botswana	239,252	112,994	98,522	96,308	81,081	89,153	717,311
6	Brazil	2,226,195	743,300	316,081	868,846	369,061	763,187	5,286,670
7	Cameroon		992,423		920,870		696,607	2,609,900
8	Central African Republic (the)			89,989				89,989
9	Chile	43,736	5,462					49,198
10	Colombia	2,281,245	1,095,523	1,119,349	2,727,963	5,554,575	5,087,956	17,866,611
11	Côte d'Ivoire				2,345,152		1,563,435	3,908,587
12	Dominican Republic (the)		133,234		177,114	340,064	376,286	1,026,698
13	Egypt	2,237,411	13,112	17,921	17,953			2,286,397
14	Equatorial Guinea	95,832		146,993		68,731	502,015	813,570
15	Gabon	164,527			106,691	161,070	103,316	535,604
16	Georgia		166,108	220,899	356,508	547,875	632,550	1,923,940
17	Guatemala	22,641,734	440,751	421,219		1,398,576		24,902,279
18	Jamaica				210,323	288,999	153,226	652,548
19	Kazakhstan		28,900					28,900
20	Lebanon	3,306,440	274,574	445,440	258,207	280,794	43,440	4,608,896
21	Liberia		30,000					30,000
22	Madagascar						112,420	112,420
23	Malaysia	600,000	200,000					800,000
24	Mexico	4,351,669	1,069,595	502,266	1,477,403	5,282,693	839,704	13,523,331
25	Morocco	1,231,654	1,344,751	95,465	1,110,341	945,595	649,722	5,377,527
26	Nigeria	746,422	513,798	407,235	851,142	1,189,288		3,707,886
27	Oman	473,059						473,059
28	Panama			148,721	209,910	65,000	401,471	825,102
29	Paraguay	298,462	255,276	552,518				1,106,257
30	Peru	38,220,390	14,351,121	8,146,134	4,418,758			65,136,404
31	Qatar		30,000				178,634	208,634
32	Romania				117,130			117,130
33	Saint Lucia				17,981			17,981
34	Sao Tome and Principe	53,870	6,530	37,209		32,733	5,769	136,111
35	Saudi Arabia	200,000						200,000
36	Sierra Leone				7,344,000			7,344,000
37	South Africa	64,612						64,612
38	Suriname	316,921						316,921
39	Syrian Arab Republic	3,244,830	982,308	922,483	1,933,939	1,848,254	1,179,498	10,111,311
40	Timor-Leste	23,000						23,000
41	Tunisia	316,257	38,168					354,424
42	Turks and Caicos	3,462						3,462
43	Ukraine			482,693				482,693
44	Uruguay		548,024		715,096	1,006,419	1,659,392	3,928,931
45	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3,544	2,016,319					2,019,862
46	Yemen	732,357						732,357
Total		84,435,190	25,545,176	14,231,139	26,281,637	19,589,805	15,037,783	185,040,727

* Note: 2010 data are provisional.

** Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Annex 5: Donor contributions to joint programmes where UNFPA is the administrative agent*

Donor	Cash Received ($)	
Canada	$	2,236,971
European Union	$	4,068,361
Italy	$	1,360,544
Luxembourg	$	439,805
Norway	$	7,548,407
Sweden	$	1,441,875
UNIFEM**	$	661,525
Total	**$**	**17,757,488**

*Out of the $17.8 million received for joint programmes where UNFPA is the administrative agent on behalf of other participating United Nations organizations, only $9.9 million is recognized as contribution income to UNFPA.

** As of 1 January 2011, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) became operational. The composite entity consolidated UNIFEM, INSTRAW, DAW and OSAGI.